BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1814, [NUMBER 1154.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NAVAL OFFICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT

On THURSDAY the 13th Instant,

WILL BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT His Majest 's Naval Arsenal a quantity of Old Rope, Junk, Copper, Canvas Iron, Boat and fundry other artcles of Naval Storses.

CONDITIONS,

A Deposit to be made of 10 per Cent and each Lot cleared away in three days from the day of Sale or the deposit to be forfeited and the Lot remain the Property of the Crown, all small articles to be paid for on the spot and taken away immediately.

By Order of the Commissioner,

C. NORTHCOTE,
Naval Storekeeper.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a Special General Meeting of the Bombay Civil Fund will be held at the Chief Secretary's Office at 12 o'Clock on Tuesday the 15th November to decide on several questions which will be previously circulated for the consideration of the Subscribers.

J. FARISH,
Sec. to the Fund.

BOMBAY, 6th Oct. 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next, the 10th Instant,

At their Rooms,

IN MEADOW STREET,

SUNDRY Articles of Furniture Plate, Plated, Glass, and Earthen, Ware, The Wearing apparel and other Effects of an Officer deceased, At 12 o'Clock will be Sold several Sadele Horses &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 8th October 1814.

FOR SALE

AT

HORMANJEE BOMANJEE'S

Cotton Screw Godown for Ready Money.

PORT Wine at 16 Rs. per Dozen.
Claret, - - at 25 " per Do.
Hock - - at 35 " per Do.

Brandy and Hollands at 5 Rs. per Gallon, from the first Houses in London and of a superior quality.

Gentlemen in the Army and Navy, and private Families wishing to avail themselves of the present opportunity of laying in a Stock at the above cheap rates are requested to send in their orders immediately as there is but a small quantity remaining on hand.

Orders for less than a half Chest of Wine or ten Gallons of Spirits will not be received.

Bombay, 8th October 1814.

IN THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of CHARLES MILLINGCHAMP Gentleman deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to this Hon'ble Court that Letters of Administration of the Goods and Effects of CHAS. MILLINGCHAMP late a Major of the Hon'ble East India Company's Battalion of Invalids on the Bombay Establishment may be granted to William Boyce, Rodney Gavin Kempt and Burjorjee Nanabhoy of Bombay Merchants Trading under the Name and firm of Boyce Kempt & Co. are Principal Creditors of the deceased, the next of kin and Creditors of the said deceased are hereby informed thereof.

Dated Bombay the 5th October 1814.

J. W. BROWN,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN THE RECORDER'S COURT OF BOMBAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of NORRUN BIBEE, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Woman deceased.

LETTERS of Administration in the above Goods having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to KADJEE BIBEE, and WOOMERCAN, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants the next of kin of the said deceased. All Persons Concerned in the said Estate are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay 7th October 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Goods of SADASEW RAGOONATHJEE, late of Bombay deceased.

LETTERS of Administration in the above Goods having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to HURRICHUND SADSEW, the lawful Son of the said deceased.—All persons concerned in the said Estate are hereby apprized thereof.

STEPHENSON,
Proctor.

WILLIAM DUNBAR, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,

I herein have the honor of enclosing you, a Letter addressed to you, by the Principal Native Inhabitants of Bombay, to express their high sentiments on your meritorious services, as a Medical man (to them in General) which they hope, will be acceptable; at the same time I hope you will once more return to this Country, which will be an additional comfort to the native community at large at this place, particularly to the poorer Classes of the Inhabitants, to whom you have rendered such infinite service in your professional way.

I am,
My Dear Sir,
Yours very sincerely,
(Signed) PESTONJEE BOMANJEE,
for himself and others.

BOMBAY,
29th September 1814.

PESTONJEE BOMANJEE, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR, BOMBAY.

I have been honored with your letter of the 29th instant, conveying to me the very flattering address of the principal Native Inhabitants of Bombay.

As you have had the goodness to forward the address to me, may I request you will transmit the enclosed reply to our very respectable friends: and with them accept my best thanks for the highly gratifying sentiments you have done me the honor to express on this occasion.

I remain,
My Dear Sir,
Your Sincere friend,
(Signed) W. DUNBAR.

BOMBAY,
September 29th 1814.

WILLIAM DUNBAR, Esq.
SURGEON, &c.
Native General Hospital.
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

It is with no common degree of regret that we learn of your intended departure to England, by one of the Ships sailing the beginning of next Month, and feeling as we do penetrated with the most lively sentiment of respect and gratitude to you, for the able assistance which you have invariably afforded us, and our families in your professional way, it would be the greatest crime in us, were we to pass unnoticed, circumstauces which must ever call forth our most unqualified thanks.

There is not one amongst us, who does not contemplate your absence from this Country, as one of the greatest public calamities—for you did not confine your skill and abilities to the benifit of us alone—they were exerted to the relief of the poorest natives with a charity, that must ever reflect to the honor of your profession.—Always ready and willing to relieve us, you have endeared yourself to us in such a degree, that we really feel short of words to express ourselves on this occasion, but we beg you will be assured, that you leave at Bombay a numerous Circle of friends, who will never cease to recollect you with satisfaction and gratitude.

As we know that your voyage to England, has for its object, the restoration of your health and that of your amiable Lady, we shall not fail to address Heaven, our most fervent prayers, for the full accomplishment of that object; and if upon the attainment of it, you should be inclined to return to this Country, nothing will give us greater satisfaction than to behold you amongst us once more.

That the all Provident may pour his blessing on you, and yours and that you may have a prosperous and speedy voyage and continue to enjoy health, are the sincerest wishes of those who have the honor to subscribe themselves.

Most respectfully,
Dear Sir,
Your most obliged & faithful Servts.

BOMBAY,
29th September 1814.

(Signed)
Nagurdass Hirjee,
Hormasjee Bomanjee,
Davedass Hurjewandass,
Cursetjee Ardaseer,
Framjee Nanaboy,
Cursetjee Manecjee,
Jehangier Ardaseer,
Nowrowjee Nasserwanjee,
Sadoodeen Shaik Ally Coor,
Burjorjee Dorabjee,
Caetano Barretto,
J. Barretto,
Seva Kerojee,
Tricumdass Lalldass,
Vundrawandass Amurseeng,
Kushealdass Ragonathdass,
Heerachund Virchund,
Vaney Henggoledass,
Humbidass Hurjewandass,
Butimo Jacoob,
Catchatoor Johannes,
J. A. Aganoor,
Namchand Hamechand,
Sunkersett Baboolsett,
Dhackjee Dadajee,
Pestonjee Bomanjee,
R. De Quadros,
F. A. Fernandes,
Dady Ruttonjee,
Nowrojee Cawasjee,
Sapoorjee Cawasjee,
Madow Wiswanathjee Purvoe,
Shree Crustna Wassudewjee,
J. M. D'Ga,
G. de Mello,
A. de Mello,
Burjorjee Nanaboy,
Domingo Gonsalves,
Wassudew Balcrustnajee,
Mulna Perosjee Cawasjee,
Keikhusroo Sorabjee,

MY GOOD FRIENDS,

Your very kind and affectionate address has given great satisfaction: it is one of the blessings of my profession that it dispenses relief to the poor as well as the rich; and if from the nature of my situation at Bombay, it has fallen to my lot to render any services to the native community, I feel myself amply compensated by the cordial manner in which you acknowledge them.

My health and that of Mrs. Dunbar have of late been so sensibly affected by the climate, that a voyage to England has become indispensably necessary: should it please Providence to restore to us that invaluable blessing, shall have great pleasure in returning to his Country, and resuming the exercise of my profession among friends, who so highly appreciate the services it enables me to render them.

I remain Gentlemen; with the best wishes for your health and happiness,
your faithful and obedient servant.
(Signed) W. DUNBAR,

BOMBAY *Native Gen. Hospital*,
29th September 1814.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29th SEPT. 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to grant a furlough to Europe; on Sick Certificate to Lieutenant W. Godby, of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Bombay Castle, 1st October 1814.

Major A. M. Ramsay, of the 2d Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe on Sick Certificate.

Bombay Castle, 4th October 1814.

The Regulations of the Hon'ble Court of Directors of 16th February 1814, published to the Army on the 28th ultimo, having disqualified an officer below the Rank of Captain from holding the situation of Assistant Adjutant General, The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to direct that Lieutenant Barr, of the European Regiment now acting Assistant as Adjutant General, do forthwith rejoin his Corps.

Altho' the Orders above referred to would also exclude Captain Hough from filling the Office of Deputy Military Auditor General not having held

that Rank two years, yet in consideration of the peculiar circumstances attending that officer's case, The Governor in Council has been pleased to suspend the operation of the Regulations as applying to him and to allow him to retain the situation of Deputy Military Auditor General until farther orders.

The furlough to the Presidency granted to Lieut. Colonel Osborne, Commandant of the Garrison of Broach, by the Government order of the 31ſt of August last, is extended to the 31st instant.

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to announce the following Promotion in the 6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Sixth Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign T. D. Morris, to be Lieut. vice Bunyan deceased—Date of Rank 27th September 1814.

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1814.

The furlough to Bussorah granted to Lieut. W. K. Lester, of the Battalion of Artillery on the 10th ultimo is cancelled, and that officer is permitted to proceed to Sea on Sick Certificate and to be absent from his Corps four Months from the date of his embarkation.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to appoint Ensigns Ennis, and Dashwood, of the Engineers to act as Assistants to the Revenue Surveyor of Bombay, during the absence of Lieut. Remon and Ensign Jopp on Field Service.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt

The weather during the last fortnight has been remarkable from the quantity of thunder and lightning with considerable falls of rain.

The lightning did some mischief in the neighbourhood of Momby Davee Tank where it shiverd the frame work of three dwelling houses and destroyed some cocoanut trees providentially no lives have been lost although one or two individuals have escaped so narrowly as to have been severely scorched. In the Decan nothing is more common than the injury done by lightning and it is rather singular that in Bombay it should rarely be attended with the same effects. Can this difference be owing to the multitude of trees on this Island of the palm species which act as conductors.

On Wednesday arrived the Mysore, Captain Smith from China, having left Macao about the middle of June.

This Vessel brings little or no News from China, except what relates to the State of the American Shipping in that part of the world, which is very interesting: we have been obligingly favoured with the perusal of a Letter received by the Mysore from which we have made the Extract which follows on this subject. It would seem almost certain from the account which is given of the American, Letter of Marque Jacob Jones, that this is the vessel which attacked the Hannah Captain McQucker, of this Port, on her passage from England, and which was, as our readers will no doubt recollect, so gallantly and succesfully beaten off. No Country Ships had arrived when the Mysore sailed tho' the Upton Castle was daily expected, the state of the markets as for as we can learn, is rather less favourable than by former accounts.

"We have had the Doris Frigate with us since her arrival with the direct Ships from England, in August last. And altho' Capt. O'Briens activety and vigilance in watching the Americans here has been very great, his ill luck has been greater. One of the Ships from Whampoa he captured, the day after she bolted from Whampoa, on her passage to America. The *Hunter* of 400 Tons. He has sent to the Admiral at Madras.

Several very fine Schooners with valuable Cargoes from America have succeded in getting in, some of them with Letters of Marque, and three days since, a very fine Ship, the Jacob Jones, 600 Tons. 20 Guns and 100 men, from Boston, provokingly got in, and is safe at Whampoa, having been chaced by the Doris for some hours in this vecinity but escaped by superiority of sailing *as she did also from one of our Sloops of War which she fell in with off the Cape, after a smart action, and running fight of some hours.* This vessel came directly up the China Seas, and on her way captured two Country Ships but their names &c. we have not yet learnt or is it likely we shall know from the Americans, for some time.

We are apprehensive of finding them to be some Ships from your quarter. As far as we can at present learn, the vessels were liberated, after part of their cargoes were taken out; from this circumstance, it appears that the vessels captured, may be merely some of the small vessels trading in the neighbourhood of Borneo and the adjacent coast The Jacob Jones is in all respects a very fast sailing Ship, has brought a small cargo from America but will in all probability fully load at Whampoa and very soon make a bolt out for America, should she however get out, and cruise, she may possibly do some mischief yet as a vessel offier Equipment, is well calculated to look out merely for the country. Trade and I fear might carry one of our Indiamen should she meet one singly. One of the American Schooners at whampoa is also a fine fast sailing letter of Marque, 12 Guns and 50 men she is ready (with Three other of their vessels which have loaded) for a Start. The Doris is closely watching them, but from the multitude of passages which there are in and out of this port amongst the Islands it is perfectly impossible for one Ship to blockade the port. * * * * *

"The Americans seem resolved to try a running Trade, between this and America, by these fast sailing vessels but it will surely be our game to prevent it if possible. The Doris is still cruizing off here in search of a ship and a Schooner which were on the coast some days since, but were warned off by the various Boats which the American resident at Canton keep constantly on the look out amongst the Islands."

List of AMERICAN VESSELS *at* WHAMPOA, 1814, *(June 10th* 1814.)

SHIPS.	TONS.		
Hunter,	350	Taken by the Doris on the coast of China in April.	These Vessels arrived two seasons ago & they laid at Whampoa, dismantled, in consequence of the war.— being fearful to move. The Hunter excepted; and she was taken by Doris.
Beaver,	300	—Preparing for sea.	
Levant,	350	Dismantled and moored at Whampoa.	
America,	400	—Loaded & ready for [sea.	
Catharine,	250	Dismantled, very much decayed.	
Lydia Bud.	250	—Dismantled.	
Brutus (Brig)	200	—Ditto.	
Anne (Ship)	250	—Ditto.	
Tammahmaah	180 Tons	Schooner	letter of Marque, 12 Guns, 50 Men loaded and ready for Sea.
Sphynx - -	250 Do.	Do.	loading and nearly ready for Sea,
Ruffell - -	150 Do.	Do.	—Do. Do. Do.
Wilcocks -	100 Do.	Do.	Have down, repairing &c.
Jacob Jones,	600 Tons	Ship,	20 Guns, 100 Men, letter of Marque, just arrived, direct from Boston, destination &c. at present unknown—a very fine fast sailing ship, quite new.

Two very fine Schooners, under Portuguese colors and papers arrived three months since here from the Brazils, and are now in Macao harbour ready for sea, bound as they say to Lisbon: but it is perfectly well known they are American property—it is pretty clear they are, as they have been ready loaded for sea above a month. but in consequence of the Doris being here watching them have been unable to move.

Pensylvania Packet,	Ship	300 Tons	Are now somewhere on this coast. The Doris is in search of them.
Cintra	Schooner	180 Do.	

By the arrival of the Mysore we have received Java Gazettes Extending to the 19th of August; it appears that on the 10th of that month His Majesty Ship Grampus with the Honorable Company Ship Dorretshire and Wexford had arrived of Anger they sailed from England on the 11th of April and parted with the rest off the Fleet bound to China of St. Pauls.

The following is the commercial intellgence brought by the Mysore.

	Tale
Bengal Cotton	
Fine Cutchoura - -	11
Ditto Jeloan - -	11, 5

Opium from 1200 to 1250 Dollars per Chest.

Commerce is much depressed by the disturbed state of the interior of the Country it is expected however that it will become more active when the news of the Peace of Europe is known there: very considerable funds were unemployed at Canton, but it was imagined that they belonged exclusivily to the Americans. In one of the letters with which we have been kindly favoured a Report is stated to be in circulation that the American Frigate Essex was cruizing with her consort off Manilla but the intelligence from Calcutta proves that this report is altogether distitute of foundation.

By a Paragraph in the Bengal Hurkare we learn that there has been shipped at Calcutta under the late act limiting the Company's Charter the quantity of 28000 Tons of Goods this amount the Editor remarks is quite unprecidented in the History of the private Trade of India.

From Bombay the amount of Goods shipped for London is about 8000 Tons on the undermentioned Ships,

Lowjee Family,— Lord Castlereagh,— Samarang,— Caroline,—Hannah,— Wellington, Java,—Cumbrian,—Alexander,—

If any thing had been wanting to give activity to this Trade it is the difficulty of employing Capital in any Trade peculiar to India.

We understand that the Victor Sloop of war now building in this Port, will probably be launched on the 15th instant that Captain Hall, who has been appointed to command her is proceeding across the Pininsula from Madras.

We have been very obligingly favoured with the following.

Extract of a Letrer from Calcutta daled 13th September 1814.

The Elk arrived here yesterday she sailed on the 3d May, touched at Rio de Janeiro, the Cape, Isle of France, and Trincomalee, from Rio she brings accounts of the Capture of the Essex American Frigate by the Phœbe, who had gone in quest of her. They had been in-port to gether, the American had solicited the Governor to detain the Phœbe 24 honrs after his sailing, Capt. Hillyar being apprised of this, got out of the Harbour and Cruized on the Coast, two days afterwards she fell in with the Essex, a very desperate action commenced in which the American had 147 killed and wounded the Phœbe only 27, a very large sum in specie was on board the Essex to reward the Gallantry of the Captors.

Yesterday the Companys Cruizer Mercury arrived from the Red Sea giving convoy to a Fleet of Boats She brings no news.

The following Extract from a letter, received by the Cumbrian, may perhaps be interesting to some of our Readers Dated 25th April.

You will probably get the intelligence of the last fortnight or 3 weeks all at once, and when our heads have been all but turned, who have had it portioned out to us, day by day, what in that case will become of yours! never certainly since the beginning of time have events of such magnitude and importance to mankind been crowded into so small a space. They would have been sufficient to have filled the volume of History for a century and they occur in the compass of a single page. If such a result of the contest could have been predicted without insanity, it would have been the heighth of wisdom certainly to have acted as we have done throughout; and as usually happens on such occasions, the ruling party amongst us and their adherents take credit for the issue, just as if it was one of probable occurrence, and which they were all along entitled to anticipate. Now there is no denying, as Lord Wellesley once remarked, that Napoleon was of an order of men who create to themselves great reverses, and that he had shewn a degree of wrong headed obstinacy on former occasions, particularly at Moscow & Dresden, from which much was to be hoped, but that it would have risen to the pitch it did, and to which alone we owe our present triumph, was out of all expectation, and shews him to have been under the influence of the most extraordinary infatuation that ever possessed the breast of man. His tame submission to the fate which he had himself alone to thank for, is also at variance with every idea we could have formed of his violent and haughty temperament; but, like every thing else which has happened lately, it is for the advantage of mankind that one so regardless of the lives of others should excite contempt by appearing at last so mainly careful of his own. Peltier says not amiss in his last Ambigu that his reason for not destroying himself is the natural dislike which all men feel to perish by the hands of an executioner; upon the whole we may fairly hope that if the execrable race of Conquerors is not extinct for ever in this quarter of the Globe, which I fear can scarcely be expected, it will at least continue dormant during the remainder of our days, and that Kings have got a lesson which will make their taste for extended sway seem more than ever a dangerous propensity.

We are sorry to be under the necesity of postponing our valuable meteorological table for the last Month until our next Courier the late hour at which it was received and the great accuracy of Composition that it requires would have retarded very considerably our present publication had it been inserted.

ARRIVAL.]—Capt. Pearce Horse artillery
Ensign Laplain 2d Batt. 56th Regiment,
Ensign John Rees Hughes 2d Bat. 9th Regiment,

DEPARTURE.]—Lieut. Alexander Forbes Pioner
Captain Bellases, artillery
Ensign Whirxon 2d Batt. 6th Regiment,

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.]—At Kaira, on the 11th of September, the Lady of Major Wilson of H. M. 17th Dragoons, of a Daughter.

On the 25th ultimo, the Lady of Capt. Atherton of His Majesty's 47th regiment of a daughter.

DEATHS.]—At Kaira, on the 16th September, Jane third Daughter of John Turner Esq. of Hatherly House Gloucestershire, and wife of Major Wilson of H. M. 17th Dragoons.—A young Lady, highly venerated and deeply regretted, by those who knew her best, as the tenderest of parents and most exemplary of wives.

At the Residency at Baroda, on the 26th of September, Lieutenant Edward Charles Bunyan, Adjutant 2d Batt. 6th Regt. N. I. at the Age of 24 years.—The early death of this amiable young man must long be deplored by those friends who were intimately acquainted with the chaste features of his character.

As an ornament to his profession, endowed with a cultivated mind and the most benevolent disposition, his loss is deeply and sincerely lamented by his brother officers.

At Jaulnah on the 28th Instant, Henry the Infant Son of Captain H. G. A. Taylor, Deputy Assistant Commissary General aged 5 Months and 18 days.

At Boroda Captain Swaine after a short illness.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

Arrived.]—October 5th Ship Mysore Captain Francis Smyth from China.

Sail-d.]—October 1st Grab Ship Futtay Alvadood Captain James Hardie to Bussora.

Calcutta Intelligence.

SEPTEMBER 8th 1814.

By the late arrival from Amboyna, we have been favoured with some details of a series of operations undertaken by order of the Amboynese Government, and terminating in the seizure of Prince Ibraheem, against whom they were originally directed. These accounts, it is true, are of very old date, and refer to events of no great general import. Yet as tending to illustrate the rapid extension and stability of the British authority in the Eastern Islands, they may during the present dearth of news be perused with some portion of interest. This turbulent chieftain, (brother of the King of Tidore,) whose refractory conduct on former occasions has been already recorded, had at last thrown off all appearance of submission to the British Government, and erected the standard of independence in Goram, an island lying about three degrees East of Amboyna. Mr. Martin, the Resident of the Moluccas, judging it necessary to subdue this person, and disperse his followers, ordered a small expedition to be fitted out in the month of July 1813. The force consisted of 1 Serjeant and 12 Privates, under the command of Lieutenant Brown, of the Madras European Regiment, and embarked on board the Honorable Company's ship Amboyna, Captain Lyell, which sailed from Amboyna on the 16th of July, and anchored off Onder on the 4th of August. Here Lieutenant Brown learnt, that Prince Ibraheem was residing in the town of Kataloka with his brother. Resolving to seize his person, he went on shore, and had a personal interview with him. He was however unable to prevail on the Prince to accompany him on board, and fearing to attack him, and the numerous train of armed followers by whom he was surrounded, he was obliged to reimbark. Early next morning, the ship being brought into a situation, which allowed her guns to bear on Katalooka, Lieutenant Brown, supported by his own detachment, the second officer of the cruizer, and 19 of her company, again went on shore, and advanced to Katalooka. As soon as they approached within gun-shot, the Prince commenced a smart fire, which was returned from Lieutenant Brown's party, and the ship's guns. Two Europeans and two Sepoys having fallen severely wounded, Lieutenant Brown thought it prudent to retreat, lest he should be altogether overpowered by the superior force of the enemy. They safely reached the boats, but in rowing to the ship, lost two Europeans, who were mortally wounded, while sitting in the Cutter. Captain Lyell finding that the object of the expedition could not be gained by his weak force, immediately weighed anchor, and stood for Amboyna, at which place he arrived on the 9th of August.

To remedy these misfortunes, an expedition of greater strength was ordered to be immediately fitted out. It was composed of 1 Captain, 5 Lieutenants, a Surgeon, and 115 European non commissioned Officers and Privates, and 125 Native Sepoys. The naval force consisted of the Amboyna, and the Fox and John Bebb brigs. The European part of the detach-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

ment embarked on the Amboyna, and the natives on the two brigs. The whole set sail on the 12th of October. Immediately on their quitting the Bay of Amboyna, the weather became exceedingly stormy, and it blew hard during several days. The brigs were unable to keep up, and received instructions from Captain Forbes, who commanded the expedition, to repair with all possible speed to Ceram Laut, the appointed place of rendezvous. The Amboyna reached that island on the 18th, and was employed during the 19th and 20th in collecting the native troops in Goram and other parts. On the 21st the force assembled, amounted to 200 men; the brigs had not made their appearance, and it was determined to sail for Goram without them. The Amboyna reached that island on the 22d; the whole of the troops were disembarked on the morning of the 23d, and marched in the afternoon into the village of Ondur, the Rajah of which, being at war with the Rajah of Katalooka, afforded them every assistance. On the 24th, 2 iron 18 pounders and a brass 6 pounder, with a quantity of ammunition, and all other necessaries, were landed. The ship being hauled into a proper situation, opened her guns, and fired several broadsides on Katalooka. The fire was briskly returned from a 4 pounder, and several swivels of the enemy, which did no other damage, than cutting away some of the ship's rigging. On the morning of the 25th, Prince Ibraheem and his followers having fled to the hills, the town of Katalooka was attacked by the British troops, and with its subordinate villages, soon laid in ashes. The Prince, who had at first occupied a strong-hold, only a mile and a half distant, now retreated in the utmost confusion. His adherents immediately dispersed, and more than fifty of them being taken prisoners, were sent on board the Amboyna. In this number were included the Rajah of Kataloka, his two sons, and the families of Prince Ibraheem and his brother. It was not, however, until the 17th, that the agreeable intelligence of the seizure of the Prince himself was received; on that day, he was sent on board the Amboyna, and immediately placed under a guard.

The main objects of the expedition being thus answered, by the capture of a restless and troublesome enemy; Captain Forbes resolved to chastise the Rajah of Ammer, a neighbouring island, who with 500 armed followers, had treacherously deserted the cause. The native forces were detached with orders to destroy all the villages on the coast belonging to the Rajah.

The Europeans embarked on the Amboyna, which reached the island on the 16th, and anchored in front of Sicarroo, the principal town, early on the morning of the 18th. The troops were landed about two miles west of the Tow, which they took after some resistance, and burnt to the ground. In this attack the loss sustained, consisted only of one native killed, and one European wounded. On the 19th, the troops and guns were reimbarked, and on the 20th sailed for Amboyna, where they arrived on the 25th.

A letter from England received by one of the latest conveyances, gives the names of the following private Merchant vessels and their Commanders, which were preparing to sail from the Thames for India on the expiration of the Company's charter; viz.

Ship Preston,	.....	Captain John Hewland
—— Norfolk,	.....	—— John Mills
—— Harrison,	....	—— William Prior
—— Baring,	.....	—— J. Castor
—— Young Prince,		—— G. Herbert
—— Guilford,	.....	—— M. Johnson
Brig Maria,	.....	—— H. Brickman
—— Dundee,	.....	—— R. Anderson
—— Mary,	.....	—— C. Winterberg

FROM THE ADDITIONAL SUPPEEMENT TO THE INDIA GAZETTE.

AUGUST 1st 1814.

Halifax, January, 22.—Many people in England are, no doubt, informed that several 74 gun ships and frigates are bulding in the United States; but the extraordinary size of these vessels, in reference to their nominal rates, may not be so generally known. The opportunity I had last summer of viewing the Mammoth 74, and a frigate building at Philadelphia, enables me to give the length of the tread of their keels by which their full dimension may be tolerably estimated: the keel of the 74 is 173 feet 5 inches; this 74 proceeds very slowly for want of materials, having in October last only a few of her floor timbers laid down; it was expected she would not be ready for launching until May or June, 1815, and even that would depend on the vigilance of our ships in the Deleware, in cutting off their supplies of timber: her lower deck guns are to be long 42 pounders, and she is to mount at least, 96 guns the keel of the frigate is 160 feet 6½ inches, 16 ports on a side, on her main deck, will carry long 32 pounders on her main deck, and is to mount 62 guns; she was nearly planked up in October last, and it is expected would be lanched in April or May next. The ships building at Baltimore, and to the eastward, are all, I understand, of nearly the same dimensions as the two at Philadelphia, but much farther advanced, especially the 74's, one or two of which it is expected, will be at sea early in the ensuing summer. The frigate United States, is now equipped with eight long 32 pounders on each side her main deck, in lieu of the same number of 24's, which have been transferred to the Macedonian—The Constitution sailed from Boston on the 1st of January, with 500 men on board; the Congress sailed from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on the 3d, on a Cruize; the President was to sail on the 3d inst. with the Frolic and Wasp.

Mr. West, the venerable president of the Royal Academy of Great Britain, has completed in the seventy-fifth year of his age an Epic Picture, which would have done honor to any age or school; the subject is the *Ecce Homo*, and some idea of the estimation in which this matchless performance is held in England, may be formed from the fact, that ten thousand guineas have been offered and refused for it,—the following is a description of the Painting, which was finished in the spring of the present year.

"This stupendous Picture is on an immense scale, and describes all the characters rather larger than life. On the steps before the palace of Pontius Pilate, Christ is shewn to the Jews: the Roman is addressing the people, in the words of scripture,—'Behold the Man! Caiaphas is claiming the Saviour, and is the true personification of the stubborn high priest: bigotry, superstition, and intolerance are depicted in his countenance, whilst that of the Roman judge is replete with nobleness and candour. The countenance of the Man of Sorrow is filled with benignity, and expressive in the happiest degree of that ineffable goodness which painting could never before attain. Immediately upon the fore-ground, and, to the right, are seen the three Marys. In the mother of our Lord, an awfulness of expression is depicted upon the countenance that cannot be described,—in that of Mary Magdalen, an agony of grief is visible; indeed her whole figure is indicative of her emotion, on beholding him thus treated who had pardoned her sins; and given peace to her soul. Among the crowd are conspicuous Joseph of Arimathea, and other followers of Christ, the affecting expression of whose countenances offers a fine contrast to those of the wicked, reviling, unbelieving Jews. There are many episodes in this great epic work, as the prison doors where the two thieves are brought out to be crucified with Jesus: in one you behold the hardened ruffian, in the other the penitent culprit, whilst Barabbas, whose appearance bespeaks all that is abhorrent to good, is claimed by the multitude. On the fore-ground is the cross, with a group of soldiers and executioners,—even these appear to feel an interest on beholding the meek and persecuted Jesus. The figure of the centurion bears the stamp of martial dignity.

The vast crowd of people has no part that is not essential to the story. Every figure has its appropriate place, every head possesses an expression that goes to elucidate the story, and even the action of the hands materially assists the subject, which is inconceivably grand. We feel no hesitation in saying, and with feelings of laudable pride, that this Epic Picture of our cotemporary, WEST, for composition, expression, and masterly execution, possesses a greater degree of pathos than any painting in the world."

Being on the subject of the fine arts we shall here take leave to mention a fact which gives us every reason to expect, that the heroic exploits of our countrymen in the peninsula will receive due honor from the pencil: when Mr. Freemantle (who brought the news of the battle of Vittoria to England) returned to Spain, Mr. Heaphey, the celebrated artist, accompanied him, and has very lately returned, after exploring many parts of Spain and Portugal, and witnessing the progress of British valor upon the soil of France: during some months, he had the honor of dining at the Marquis's table, where he experienced the most marked attention and condescending kindness from that great man, and also became acquainted with all the distinguished officers of his staff, English, Portuguese, Spanish, German, &c. &c. Mr. Heaphey availed himself of these advantages, and painted the portraits of the Field Marshals with fifty general officers and others of distinction: it is his intention to paint from this assemblage of portraits of heroes, painted in the camp, a large historical subject of the battle of Vittoria, which will serve as a national memorial of our gallant countrymen and allies.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Earl of Moira; has been attacked with fever, at Benares; but we are happy to state, that the latest advices mention that His Excellency was quite recovered:—the fleet, it appears, reached the above city on the 25th ultimo, and the noble Earl took up his residence at the house of the collector on the ensuing day:—it was imagined that the party would not leave Benares till the commencement of the present month.

There was not any public breakfast at the Commander of the Forces yesterday, on account of His Excellency's indisposition: we most sincerely hope the cause of this postponement will be speedily removed.

TRADE.—As nothing of political importance has transpired since our last, we avail ourselves with much pleasure of the present opportunity of presenting to the public, and to our mercantile friends especially, the following particulars relative to commercial concerns which have fortunately come into our possession: they are, substantially, extracted from a regular and most accurate report for February last.

All such of our readers as can feel interested in statements of this nature, must be aware that a sudden and considerable advance in all prices of the export merchandise from Great Britain, was the immediate consequence of the battles of Leipsic. The subsequent disasters and defeats of the wreck of the vanquished army, on their retreat from the Elbe to the Rhine, having led to the extinction of French domination throughout Germany, and the re-establishment of the legitimate government in Holland, (which has already resumed its wonted intercourse with Great Britain,) have tended still more to enhance these prices, while the events which have so very recently been announced in India, must be taken into the account, to enable us to form a correct opinion, as to the probable future price of the several articles hereafter specified.

Of all the articles of colonial produce, sugars demand the most attention: the stock on hand at the close of the year 1813, was less than that of the preceding year by 40,000 casks, although the importation of that year had exceeded that of 1812, by about 12,000 casks; and it was supposed that in the course of the present year, sugars might experience a further advance of 20s. 30s. or even 40s. per cent.

The stock of cotton in February was estimated (as far as concerns this country) at 26,000 bales, Bengal and Surat, and 2,500 Bourbon: of Brazil there was about 45,000 bales, 760 north American and about 1000 of Smyrna.

Of indigo, the exportation of the past year alone has taken out of the market 12,350 chests, averaging 280 lb. each, whilst the total importation amounted only to 12,846 chests: the previous stock would, of course, be much diminished by home consumption, and the price would doubtless proportionally increase. The stock of pepper, in the warehouses of the East India Company, in Feb. was estimated at 20,000 bags; but being exclusively in their hands, the prices would depend upon the quantities exposed to public sale, and by the extent of further expected supplies.

Of spices the stock was considerable at the above period, and would——it was imagined—prove fully equal to the demand, with but little variation in price: a sale was declared for the 1st of April, for payment on the 1st of July, of 150,000lbs. of cloves; 10,000lbs. mace; 200,000lbs. Cinnamon; and 100,000lbs. of nutmegs.

ACCIDENTS. It is mentioned in a preceding paper of the present week, that a gentleman was upset on Friday last in his buggy, opposite the north front of the government house, by a brahminy bull running across the road, and coming in contact with the wheel; although the party on this occasion fortunately escaped unhurt, we have ourselves frequently noticed the imminent danger to which individuals have been exposed, from the manner in which these animals are permitted to rove through the most frequented streets; and we should cordially rejoice to see some measures taken to abate the prevalence of an evil, which, we fear, cannot altogether be removed: one great step to effect this would be to prevent these animals from entering those bazars which are in the immediate vicinage of any public road—they may be daily seen in these places three and four at a time, and a quarrel over the modicum of gram furnished by some superstitious native generally ends in the forcible expulsion of one or more of the animals from the bazar, and the subsequent rage and irritation manifested in the streets by these outset gentry. On the ensuing evening, the Honorable Sir Edward Hyde East met with two very alarming accidents, but from the effects of which the public will rejoice, most sincerely, to hear, that he is now nearly recovered: Sir Edward was on horseback that evening on the course, and received a kick on the leg from the horse of some person passing at speed: the pain appears, from the account in yesterday's Gazette, to have forced Sir Edward to accept a proffered seat in the buggy of a gentleman, who witnessed the accident—scarcely had the vehicle moved a hundred yards towards the residence of the Chief Justice, when it unfortunately was upset, by one of the wheels becoming entangled with a carriage;—Sir Edward Hyde East and the other gentleman were thrown out with considerable violence; but a few bruises are the extent of the injury sustained.

It will gratify every admirer of benevolence, and well-wisher of the cause of humanity, to learn, that the late John Barretto, Esq. who was cut off in the prime of his youth, gave previously to his death, a munificent proof of what might have been expected from him, had he been spared to his friends and the community. In his will he left five lacks of rupees to be distributed for the benefit of religious and charitable institutions. Of the interest raised on this sum, 3000 rupees per annum are bestowed on that admirable establishment the Native Hospital; 3600 rupees per annum on the Portuguese Church; 4700 per annum on the Portestant Churches in Calcutta; 1400 per annum on the Charity School; 1400 on the Portuguese poor; and annual sums to a considerable amount on the Portuguese Churches at Bandle, Bombay, and Goa.

The allotment of these very liberal donations is entrusted to the Master in Equity of the Supreme Court, acting in conjunction with Joseph Barretto, Esq. uncle and Executor of the Deceased.

[*Cal. Gaz.*

HINDOOSTAN.

There are yet no certain accounts of Runjeet Sing's entry into Kashmeer; the Persian papers come down to the 20th of July, at which time it appears that the principal part of his army was in advance. One force under Bhowanee Das, nearest to Runjeet Sing, was at a place called Mundye; a larger division led by Dul Sing, Defee Sing and Ram Dyal the grandson of the minister. Mohukhim Chund had forced the Pass of Peer Punchal * at the foot of the mountains, and caused Muhumud Uzeem Khan (the Governor) to fall back. They had subsequently advanced and defeated his army in an action, in which the loss of both parties exceed 800 killed; among the slain was a brother of the Kashmerian chief. Runjeet Sing was joined on the 20th of July, by Mullk Muhumud of Sumeean, who had offered his assistance in forwarding the enterprize, and confidently augured success. The advanced corps had moved on to Sumeean; but Runjeet Sing, who appears to have remained behind, with the view of forwarding supplies, ordered the chiefs to proceed slowly, that the communication might be kept open, and escorts with grain might be forwarded with safety and despatch. In the mean time the want of food was extreme, and flour at last sold for enormous prices; many persons in the camp perishing, baggage and followers lost in the mountains, and small detached parties being frequently cut off. The force opposed to the Sikh army assembled in one place, was supposed to exceed 15,000 horses and foot.

[*Mir.*

The Lahore newspapers received in Calcutta, extend only to the 22d of July, and consequently do not embrace the period in which Runjeet Singh, having discovered a new pass in the mountains, is said to have entered Kashmeer, and marched along the valley, in full hope of immediately accomplishing the grand object of his ambition—the conquest of that delightful province. The details contained in those before us, are by no means uninteresting, as the style in which they are written, and the unfortunate events to which they refer, are strongly indicative of the dire catastrophe, of which they were the forerunners. From the 11th of July until the date of our latest report, Runjeet remained stationary at Poonju, whence he directed the operations of his troops. On the 14th, it was known in Camp that Ram Deeal, the nephew of Moohukkim Chund, and Dil Singh, after defeating the army of Moohummud Uzeem Khan in the neighbourhood of Peerpunchal, had occupied the high lands of that place, and forced the enemy to retire. Upon this information being conveyed to Umrit Sur, a general illumination took place in that city in honor of the victory. Two days after this, the Rajah of Ouree, Sur Boolund Khan sent an envoy to Runjeet's head quarters. This man was com-

* This is the name of the place which has been in various ways incorrectly spelt. It is mentioned by *Bernier*, in his journey to Kashmeer in 1663—and is laid down in Arrowsmith's Map.

missioned to tell Runjeet, that his master had rejected an offer of 30,000 rupees, proffered to him with a view of inducing him to favor the Afghan cause; and that if Runjeet was desirous of succeeding in conquering Kashmeer he must enter it by the way of Ouree. Runjeet received the envoy with high distinction. On the 15th it was reported, that the main-body of the army under Bhowanee Dass had advanced ten miles in front of Moondee; but that many men and camels had been destroyed by the inclemency of the weather, impracticability of the roads, and scarcity of provisions. About the same period, Dil Singh and Ram Deeal, having provided their divisions of troops with ten days' provisions, and left the division of Prince Goruck Singh to their left, marched from Purmkulia towards Doural, and having gained the pass of that name, were afterwards obliged, by want of provisions, to retire upon Sooneean. Grain was not procurable at the rate of a rupee a seer. They were ordered to make easy marches, and informed, that Kashmeer would soon be entered by a different route. Meanwhile they engaged the enemy and after killing a brother of the Nizam, gained a complete victory. The loss in killed and wounded on both sides, amounted to 800 men. On the 22d Sirdar Bhowanee Dass arrived at Poonju, having left the main body of the army at Moondee. He represented their sufferings to be extreme—grain was not to be purchased at any price, and the soldiers were forced to fast three or four days without intermission. The divisions of Ram Deeal and Dil Singh had again advanced to a place called Umeerpoor; the Rajah of Sooneean had joined their standard, and promised that he would without delay make them masters of Kashmeer.

It would seem as if Runjeet's good fortune had altogether deserted him in this ill-fated expedition; for his principal Gen. Moohukkim Chund fell sick previously to its commencement, and was unable to aid its execution; and his Commandant of Artillery, Ghousee Khan, has fallen a sacrifice in labouring for its success. The death of this officer will probably be much lamented by Runjeet, who owed the great victory which he gained over the Dooraunees, at Attock, in a great measure to the havock made by the horse artillery, established and served by him.

By the above sketch, our readers will be prepared to understand the following relation, which we owe to private accounts forwarded to us from Loodeehana. By these accounts, it appears, that the former reports of his having entered the valley of Kashmeer are probably unfounded, and that his expectations of success have been entirely disappointed, by the defeat and disastrous flight of both divisions of his army. As there is a chasm in our intelligence between the 23d and 29th of July we cannot state the immediate causes of his failure. The result however is, that on the 30th he judged it expedient to retreat with the army under his immediate command from some point in advance of Poonju. During his march he was on two successive days attacked by Rooh Oola Khan, the Chief of Poonju, and sustained a loss of above 600 men in killed and wounded, with several principal leaders. On his arrival at Poonju, he placed a garrison of 600 men in the citadel of that town, and instantly continued his retreat. His progress, however, was constantly checked by the animosity of the villagers of the districts through which he passed, who harrassed his army during the day, and committed depredations on his camp and baggage during the night. The bulletin of his army of the 3d of August, represents the distress of his troops to be extreme, the cattle dying in numbers. The whole of his artillery, and a great part of his battalions, had been left in the rear, and would probably fall into the hands of the enemy. Runjeet himself, following the example of his grand prototype, had been exceedingly careful of his own person, and contrived to reach Lahore in safety on the 10th ultimo.

Meanwhile, the bitterness of these misfortunes had been enhanced by a series of disasters equally ruinous, which had attended the retreat of the 2d wing of the army, under the command of Ram Dyal and Dil Singh. It appears that it had three very severe engagements with the Kashmerians, under the personal command of Moohummed Uzeem Khan, in which both parties had sustained great loss, that of the Sikhs amounting, it is said to upwards of 1500 men and that of the Kashmeerians to about 1800.

Runjeet Singh had, during his own flight, received from them the most urgent representations of the distress and embarrassment of their situation. Subsequent accounts stated, that they had been obliged to abandon the whole of their artillery and baggage, and had returned to Thuttu.

Nothing of moment is related in the Ukhbars from Holkar's camp.—Ameer Khan had come in, and made his obeisance to Holkar.—The provinces subject to the Jypore family are still harrassed by the banditti of Moohummud Shah Khan, Juggoo Baboo, and Mahtab Khan. It would be endless to relate the petty accounts of the skirmishes resulting from their lawless exactions.

(Continued from our last Paper.)

THE PENITENTIARY HOUSES, MILLBANK.

The design of a building of this nature, for the punishment, employment, and reformation of offences of secondary turpitude, usually punished by transportation for a term of years, has been conceived since the disputes began which terminated in the separation of the American States. The plan for colonizing New South Wales, led to a general system of expatriation to the Antipodes; which, as applied to definite periods, was Cruel and unjust, because the wretched objects were precluded from the power of ever returning, however short might be the intended period of their punishment! A strong and affecting memorial of the sheriffs of London, in 1807, (vide Letter to the Livery, page 110,) led to several parliamentary notices and remonstrances against this indiscriminate mode of transportation, which was in all cases, in effect for life; and in consequence, this place of punishment and reform has been projected at Millbank, and no culprits are, we understand, in future to be sent to New South Wales, except those irrerrievable and enormous cases that require transportation for life.

The plan of this erection is, it is known, partly that of Mr. Jeremy Bentham—the culprits are to be confined in circular buildings, with windows so constructed that the overseer from a room in the centre may be able to view every one of their rooms. The external wall encloses no less than eighteen acres of ground; and within that space, there are to be six of these circular buildings, each capable of lodging and employing, from 150 to 200 prisoners; with a chapel, infirmary, and other conveniences.

The view is limited to the entrance lodge, because the surrounding wall will conceal the low circular buildings, and these being dead on their outside, will never afford any object for graphic representation.

The design, if conducted in the spirit of charity and benevolence towards our fallen fellow creatures; and if made constantly subservient to the exercise of the royal mercy, towards the contrite and reformed, cannot fail to be attended with salutary effects, and to alleviate those abuses of power and aggravations of misery, to which men are sometimes liable, under the best intentioned and best constructed codes of laws.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I observe there is some notice taken in your last Number, of the establishment of Passage Steam-boats in America. Had it not been for the unhappy war in that country, a regular communication between Montreal, Quebec, and New York, in the United States, would by this time have been opened almost entirely by steam boats; the relative situation of Hudson's, or North River, Lake Champlain, and the St Lawrence, making such communication perfectly easy; and, indeed, the only deficiency at the commencement of hostilities, was the imperfect state of the boat on the St. Lawrence, and that only affected one line, the communication between the other two places being regular in the season; viz. when the waters were not frozen.

Why they should be called boats, I cannot surmise; the Paragon, the last one launched at New York, just before war was declared, is the length of a first rate man-of-war; and although not wide in proportion, still the deck is very spacious. I cannot recollect the precise dimensions, but as two tables can be laid on it for the accommodation of upwards of 200 persons, with sufficient room for the attendants, &c. some idea of it may be formed. Below these are four cabins, two before and two behind the steam engine, which, with the kitchen, occupies the centre. The after-cabins are very elegantly fitted up, with beds, &c. The distance from New York to Albany is about 160 miles: the boats which leave New York at five P. M. on Saturday, almost to a certainty reach Albany by twelve on Sunday night. The fare is seven dollars, for which tea and supper are found on Saturday evening, and next day breakfast, dinner, tea, and supper, that is, exclusive of liquors; and every thing is in profusion and of good quality; so that an American steam-boat is in fact a moving hotel of the very first class, in which families may be conveyed hundreds of miles, at a moderate expence, without trouble, fatigue, or danger. In this country, however, our rivers are not of that character or magnitude to admit of their establishment to the same extent, nor are they so necessary.

There is, by the bye, a species of ferry steam boat, or rather floatingbridge, lately constructed at New York, and which runs between that city and the Jersey shore, likely to be of more practical use in this country, in such situations, for instance, as between Tilbury Fort and Gravesend; or wherever a common floating bridge would interfere with the navigation. I subjoin a sketch from memory of the one at New York, and, with a description, it may convey to your readers some idea of the most commodious method of crossing a wide river like the Hudson; the distance across the ferry being a mile and a quarter, which is got over in fifteen or twenty minutes.

A meeting has been held at Shrewsbury, by the constituents of Sir Rowland Hill, to consider of the propriety of erecting a pillar in that town to commemorate the gallantry of their representative. A design of the pillar is already prepared, and it will be ornamented with entablature likenesses of other officers who have distinguished themselves in the peninsula.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Chatham Lines, Nov. 12, 1813.

SIR,—I herewith transmit a paper, which you are at liberty to publish, if you think it will be acceptable to your readers. It was written by me in the year 1809, after my return from Corunna, but previous to the sailing of the Walcheren Expedition; and I had an intention of introducing it in my Essay on the Military Policy and Institutions of the British Empire. If I had followed my original plan of discussing the Institutions at large, before the Policy, it would have appeared in the first part of that work, published in 1801. It was shewn to Captain J. Tailour, of the Royal Navy, and to many other private friends at or soon after the period when it was actually written; otherwise I should have had great hesitation in now publishing it, as it might be suspected to have been composed, not before, but after, and in allusion to the late glorious public event, At the period of disaster and despondency, above-mentioned, although I foresaw the practicability of making an impression upon the French empire, by a vigorous display of our military strength; yet I had not the smallest hopes, that the attempt would ever have been made, on a scale capable of ensuring success. The perusal of this paper may, therefore, place in the strongest light the wonderful change for the better, which, under Providence, has been effected in our national affairs, through the wisdom, energy, and perseverance of the Executive Government of this country within the short period of four years; since it calls to mind the former gloomy impressions and prospects that had resulted from the unenterprizing mode in which our military operations had been planned and conducted during the first year of this memorable war; impressions which of late have almost been obliterated from our memory, in consequence of the series of brilliant victories achieved by Lord Wellington in Spain, and subsequently by our Continental Allies in Germany.

It will be seen, that the ideas and general mode of reasoning contained in this paper correspond with that part of my Essay which has appeared before the public; and that even some of the observations have actually been introduced in it. Having, for the last three years, been prevented by my military duties, proceeding with the remaining part of that work, I have not looked over any of my old manuscripts, composed with that view, until a few days ago; when the enclosed paper, of which I had but a faint recollection, appeared of such a striking nature, that I thought it likely to prove interesting at the present moment.

I am Sir, &c.

C. W. PASLEY, Capt. R. E. and Brevet Lieut.-Col.

Extract from one of the chapters of an Essay on the Military Policy, &c. of the British Nation, written in 1809, but not before published; the first part of which chapter related principally to the comparative organization of the French and British armies:—

I shall now lay before my readers the effective force of the British Army, according to the official returns presented to Parliament, from the Adjutant-General's office, dated the 20th of February, 1809:—

Effective Cavalry, British and German - -	27,356
Effective Infantry, including Foreign Corps	183,258
Effective Militia - - - - - - - - -	81,577
Add for the effective strength of Ordnance Corps (a) - - - - - - - - - -	20,900
Total - - - -	323,091

Great Britain, therefore, from the most authentic information to be had, does at this moment maintain in constant pay, an army of more than three hundred and thirteen thousand effective men: and yet, such is the badness of her military policy, whose errors I have before noticed, that with so large a force, she is incapable of doing any thing on a great scale; incapable of giving any efficient aid to her Allies, or of inflicting any serious evil upon her enemies.

Let us suppose that any one had told Hannibal the exact situation in which this country was to find itself at this moment, describing its force and prospects, and the force and views of our enemies: what would he have said?

"Great Britain, you tell me," he would say, "has "nearly annihilated the whole of her ene-"my's fleets, and rules despotically by sea. She "also possesses an effective army of 313,000 men, "and has nothing to fear at home; she will, there-"fore, no doubt, send 150 or 200,000 men "abroad, to carry on war in the heart of France, "whilst the French armies are on the Vistula "and beyond the Alps and the Pyrennees; she "will maintain this force at the expense of France, "and thereby strike at the very heart of her ene-"my's resources, who will consequently be oblig-"ed to withdraw his armies from foreign coun-"tries, and to abandon his conquests, with all the "revenue and force that he derives from them, in "order to defend himself at home. In the mean "time, Great Britain, which, you say, was able "to maintain 313,000 soldiers, by her own native "resources and revenue, when she comes to feed "so large a portion of them in France, will have a "considerable part of her revenue free, wherewith "she may raise and pay more men, in order to "form supplementary armies of her own, and at "the same time bring forward powerful Allies to "act on all sides of the frontiers of France, whilst "she herself carries on a desperate attack in the "very heart of that country; for is the way that "I attacked, and would have destroyed the Ro-"mans, had not the Senate of my country, blind-"ed by commercial notions, and distracted by "faction, withheld the necessary supplies of men "and money from me. This is of all modes of "attack the best, when circumstances permit or "authorise it. This, therefore, is the mode, "which Great Britain, with the vast power you "say she possesses, will undoubtedly adopt.

But if it were then explained to Hannibal, that on the frontiers of France, almost every side, were so strong both by nature and art, that supposing our Allies acted with the greatest vigour, they would have to penetrate a double or even a treble barrier of fortresses; consequently, whilst they were engaged in tedious and destructive seiges, the French might keep them in check with a small portion of their force, and bring the greater part of it to overwhelm us. Besides which, that even the coast, by which we should have to enter the enemy's country, presented numerous fortified places, amongst which were all the important harbours, so that we could not ourselves venture to move forward, nor could we feel at all secure after our landing, until we had taken two or three fortresses; which would occupy our army so long, that the enemy might bring a superior force against us, before we could strike any blow of consequence, and that, independent of this objection, there was another insuperable one, which was, that our armies were not organised so as to undertake a regular siege with any fair prospect of success. (b)

Hannibal would then reply: "These people, "whom you call the French, seem to have acted "with great wisdom, in making themselves strong "and almost invulnerable at home, before they set "out in their career of foreign conquests; but you "astonish me by saying, that the British cannot "undertake a regular siege. However, as sieges "depend upon the application of ingenuity and "the mechancial arts to war; and as you tell me, "that the British are a learned ingenious people, "and abound in skilful mechanics and artificers "of every description, they will of course soon "remedy this defect in their military establish-"ment. Less than a year will suffice for them to "organise their engineer corps, so as to be equal "to the most arduous sieges. (c) In the mean "time, as you say that Spain is universally hostile "to the French, but unable of herself to shake off "the yoke, the British will, no doubt, send at least "150 or 200,000 men into that country, which, "by the co-operation and good will of the Spa-"niards, will be more than equal to any army "France can oppose to them there. Having dri-"ven the French out of Spain, and taken the few "remaining Spanish fortresses they occupied, "which, when their armies are beaten out of the "field, would not be a difficult task; the British "would then, in concert with an allied Spanish "army, Cross the Pyrenees, and carry the war "into the heart of France, in order to strike at "the source of their enemy's power, on the prin-"ciple I before suggested. This undertaking will "be perfectly practicable, and exposed to none of "the hazards of the former scheme, which was "the first that naturally presented itself to my "mind, before you explained to me the wise and "judicious plan, on which the French have se-"cured all other parts of their frontier. The vi-"gorous attack on the side of Spain which I "propose, would throw the French into the ut-"most confusion. They would be obliged to "withdraw all or the greater part of their force "from Germany. The Friends of Great Britain "there would gain confidence: the little States "in alliance with France would either abandon "her, or be subdued by Austria, who would, of "course, declare herself, as would also all the "other Powers that are secretly hostile to France. "Italy would revolt, as well as Switzerland. In "short, the French, in consequence of such vi-"gorous measures, would be obliged to evacuate "all the countries beyond the Rhine and the Alps, "and bring their principal force to defend them-"selves on the side of the Pyrenees. But by "evacuating these countries, they would lose a "great portion of their revenue, and the consi-

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(a) At the time the first part of my Essay was published, I was not able to procure the exact effective strength of the Ordnance Corps for 1809, which is here averaged at 20,900. Although the strength of the other troops for that year was correct; I was, therefore, obliged to go back to the year 1808, in stating the general effective military force of Great Britain.

(b) The chain of reasoning above developed, will account for my remark, (see the Essay on the Military Policy, &c. page 341.) "Objections, however, and very just ones, may be made against carrying the war direct into France, &c.

(c) In the year 1809, a most serious and alarming deficiency existed in the Field Establishment of the Royal Engineer department, which has since been removed, during the administration of Lord Mulgrave as Master-General of the Ordnance: Lieutenant-General Mann, in his capacity of Inspector-General of Fortifications, &c. having (under his Lordship) the more immediate command and direction of the corps.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1814.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

" derable auxiliary armies which they now derive " from them They would, therefore, no longer " be able to support, nor to recruit their military " establishment to its former extent ; and as long " as you could vigorously carry on the war in the " way I propose, you would every day become " comparatively more powerful and richer, whilft " your enemy became poorer and weaker In the " end you might even deftroy him ; but certainly " you would at leaft break his power, fo that he " could not attempt, with reafonable hopes of " fu cefs, to overcome any nation pro ected by " you."

After having expatiated in this manner, on the way that Great Britain migh ; and in all probability, would carry on her wars, if Ha mibal were told the way in which fhe actually does conduct them, he would then fay,—

" The people, whom you defcribe to me, are " exactly the reverfe of what Pyrrhus defcribed " the Romans. You fay, that they are civilized " and enlightened ; but it appears to me, that they " have nothing but barbarifm in their military po- " licy and inftitution. You fay, that they have " nothing to fear at home, and 313,000 foldiers " to difpofe of ; and yet you tell me, that they " never do fend, and, by fome unaccountable " error in the diftribution of their military force, " that they abfolutely cannot fend, more than 20 " or 30,000 men to carry on war in any one part " of the world ; againft whom their enemy may " always, in a fhort time, bring a force two, three, " or four times as great. The fmall Republic of " Athens, that had not half the refources of one " city in the country you defcribe, fent as large an " army againft Syracufe, as this nation ever em- " ploys. You tell me, that, inftead of acting on a " wife and vigorous fyftem of policy, thefe people " are guided in their military operations by the " news of the day ; that they will embark one of " their ridiculous little armies, becaufe there hap- " pens to be good news from Spain ; ftop its fail " ing becaufe rumours of bad news arrive ; and " fend it after all on fome other change of news ; " reinforce it ; recal it ; in fhort, give it a thou- " fand contradictory orders, becaufe of the news " of the day. Now, a nation that acts in this " way, like a miferable ftock jobber, fluctuating " and fpeculating on the news of the day, cannot " poffibly profper in war. A great nation fhould " act upon a found fyftem of vigorous policy. " Neither fuffering herfelf to be frightened from " her object by bad news, nor elated by rumours " of fuccefs ; fhe ought to form her fchemes in " fuch a way as to command fuccefs, and fend out " her armies on fuch a fcale as to create good " news.

" It is not difficult," Hannibal would add, " to foreſee the fate of a nation, that feems to me " to act with fo little wifdom and firmnefs. If, " inftead of 313,000 effective men, as you fay fhe " poffeffes, fhe had a million of the braveft fol- " diers in the world in her fervice, fince fhe has " neither the fenfe nor the energy to make a pro- " per ufe of her troops, fhe would continue to " fend out her petty, defpicable, little expeditions, " from time to time, like the paltry forties of a " few brave men from a befieged fortrefs, who may " give a little momentary trouble, but are always " certain of being driven back again. Her enemy, " in the mean time, may be teafed and provoked " by thefe little attacks, which he will defpife; but " will never be diverted by them from any grand " object Conſequently he will go on conquering " the reft of the world, until he finds, at fome " future period, a favourable opportunity of fuc- " ceſsful attacking a country, which, having fo " little foresight, wifdom, and energy, will not be " able to make any effectual refiftance."

This reafoning, which I fancy that Hannibal would have ufed in regard to the preſent policy of the Britifh nation, is. I am perfuaded, the fen- tence that will be paſſed upon it by an impartial poſterity, when we fhall come in review before the great tribunal of hiftory, on a par with Rome and Charge, and other mighty States that are no more, to be judged by men, who will defpife our Parlia- mentary parties, juft as much as we now do the green and blue factions in the Circus at Conftanti- nople ; who will be as little difpoſed to reſpect us for our riches, as we now do the memory of Croefus, or the character of the Syparites ; and who will even deny us, what we now proudly deny to other nations, the being poſſeſſed of any real patrio- tiſm, for, (that is only true criterion,) they will judge of us not by the fpeeches in our Senate, or the paragraphs in our news papers but by our pub- lic meaſures and actions, and by the event which reſults from them.

We have been favoured with a communication from the celebrated Author of the Eſſay on the Mi- litary Policy of Great Britain; and we haſten to give it immediate inſertion ; not ſo much on ac- count of the ſtriking coincidence which it exhibits between recent events and the bold ſpeculations entertained, four years ago, by Colonel Paſley as on account of the important doctrine which he in- culcates, of purſuing alike in proſperous or adverſe fortune, an undeviating line of policy, and that policy bold, enterprising, and decisive. The com- prehenſive plans of Lord Wellington have fortuna- tely met with that ſupport at home, which has at length opened a ſcene of unexampled glory to ourſelves and our allies ; but it muſt be remember- ed, that, in 1809, when the paper tranſmitted to us was firſt written, few minds were bold enough to embrace ſuch proſpects, and the far greater ma- jority looked upon them as wholly viſionary and abſurd.

[*Editor of the Times.*]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

APRIL 23, 1814.

Information is received from Newcaſtle, of the piratical capture of the Speedwell, a ſchooner of about 21 tons burthen, Patten, maſter, on the night of the 7th inſtant, by four desperadoes, whoſe names are Burridge, Styles, Scarr, and Pearce. The report ſtates, that the night was a continued heavy rain; and that about midnight the maſter was a- wakened by one of the ruffians, who requeſt- ed in the name of the Commandant, the loan of a grapnel, for the purpoſe of mooring a boat off; which the maſter went down the hold to procure, and was there ſecured after a ſtruggle, in the courſe of which, he receiv- ed ſeveral blows on the head. The wife of the maſter being on board, and a ſeaman, who was aſleep in the forecaſtle, they were both ſecured, and the wind favouring the auda- cious attack, the veſſel was taken out of the harbour without the ſlighteſt alarm reaching the ſhore; nor was ſhe diſcerned till at the very mouth of the river; when the people on board the Governor Hunter, which had been that day launched from the beach ſhe had ſome time before grounded on, ſaw her beat ing about, and concluded ſhe had got adrift, and was endeavouring to work in; ſo that as it continued to rain very hard, no further no- tice was taken of her. The Governor Hun- ter's boat had been miſſed the ſame night from along ſide, and it proved afterwards that ſhe had been ſtolen by theſe depredators, and was employed in the capture, but given up to the three perſons whom they made priſo- ners, to return with it to the ſettlement. On board the veſſel was a month's proviſions, and about ſixty gallons of water; which may enable them for a ſhort time to ſubſiſt, but they have no boat with them, conſequently can procure no ſupply of neceſſaries without the utmoſt riſk to the veſſel and their own lives; and this, as has been the caſe with every former attempt of the kind, may be counted on as the certain deſtruction of thoſe who have been raſh enough to engage in it.

MAY 7, 1814.

The mountain natives have letely become troubleſome to the occupiers of remote grounds. Mr. Cox's people at Mulgoa have been ſeveral times attacked within the laſt month, and compelled to defend themſelves with their muſkets, which the aſſailants ſeem- ed leſs in dread of, than could poſſibly have been expected. On Sunday laſt Mr. Camp- bell's ſervants at Shaucomore were attacked by nearly 400; the overſeer was ſpeared through the ſhoulder, ſeveral pigs were killed, one of which, a very large one, was taken a- way, together with a quantity of corn, and other proviſions; the overſeer's wearing ap- parel, and cooking uttenſils.

Similar outrages have been committed in other places: which it is to be hoped will ceaſe without a neceſſity of our reſorting to meaſures equally violent to ſuppreſs theſe outrages.

Ship News.—On Wedneſday arrived the Catherine tranſport, Capt. Simmonds, with 97 female priſoners from Ireland; which ſhe received at Cork, and afterwards went to Falmouth for convoy, whence ſhe ſailed for this Colony the 8th of laſt December. Paſſen- ger: John Palmer, Eq.

Yeſterday arrived the three Bees tranſport, Capt. Wallace, with 209 male priſoners, alſo from Ireland, but laſt from England, having ſail d in the ſame convoy with the Catherine, under protection of the Niger and Tagus fri- gates; which captured off the Cape de Verds, the Cores French frigate, rated 36, but carry- ing 46 guns, after an action of 15 minutes, in which the Tagus only was engaged.

By the Three Bees, Lieutenants Miller and Morriſon, and Enſigns Wilſon and Skelton join the 46th Regiment, with 43 non-com- miſſioned officers and privates.

MAY 14, 1814.

Our public duty once more lays us under the painful neceſſity of reporting violences between the natives and ourſelves, which from the tranquillity and good underſtanding that for the laſt 5 or 6 years has ſubſiſted we had entertained the flattering expectation were not again likely to occur.—It appears from in- formation received, that on Saturday laſt, three privates of the Veteran Company, in the diſ- trict of Appin, fired on a large body of the natives who were plundering the corn fields of a ſettler, and refuſed to deſiſt, at the ſame time making uſe of every term of provocation and defiance, and in token of a determined ſpirit, menacing with their ſpears.—A native boy was unfortunately killed, and the ſmall party was immediately attacked with a promtitude that put it out of their power to re-load. They were compelled to fly; and two eſcaped; but the third, whoſe name was Iſaac Euſ- tace, was killed on the ſpot. This unhappy rencontre took place on the grounds of one Milehouſe, contiguous to which lay the farm of a ſettler of the name of Bucher, which being alſo reported to be attacked, a party of 14 went thither to prevent injury, if poſ- ſible, to the perſons reſiding on it. The mangled body of the deceaſed Euſtace had been previouſly found, ſtripped, and one of the hands taken from the wriſt. The party fell in with a groupe of the natives, and fir- ed upon them:—they fled leaving a woman and two children behind them, dead. The next day they made an attack on a ſtock-kee- per's hut, belonging to Mrs. M'Arthur, when the ſtock-keeper, Wm. Baker, and a woman named Mary Sullivan, generally called Hir- burt, were both killed: Some other atrocities have this day been reported, but we have no preſent reaſon to treat them with any degree of confidence.—Without offering an opinion to which ſide the firſt act of aggreſſion may juſtly be attributed, we feel confident in aſſert- ing that every effort will be used by Govern- ment in aſcertaining the fact; and we have every hope that the meaſures judiciouſly acted upon, will put a ſpeedy termination to thoſe evils to which the lonely ſettler is ex- poſed from the predatory incurſions of an enemy whoſe haunts are inacceſſible, diſtant, and unknown, and who by ſurpriſe or ſtra- tagem accompliſh every project they deviſe in a wild temperament of fury natural to the ſavage ſtate of man. The care of Govern- ment, and the general diſpoſition of the inha- bitants to preſerve a friendly intercourſe with them had in former years ſeldom been diſturb- ed, but at this identical ſeaſon of the year, when the fields of ripened maize were open to their pilfrage without property, or a wiſh to obtain any thing by induſtry they reſpect- ed it not in others, and the ſlighteſt oppoſi- tion they reſorted with the bitterest hoſtility —which we may almoſt venture to affirm, was until within the laſt 6 or 7 years perio- dically repeated. Repulſive meaſures we have had frequent neceſſity of reſorting to, as the only means of ſelf defence, and we have always found a temporary baniſhmet eff ct a ſpeedy reconciliation, as thoſe accuſtomed to live among us derived benefits from the inter- courſe which the woods of the interior could not replace; Thoſe of the latter deſcription, whoſe ſmall tribes ſtraggle about this part of the coaſt, are already coming in, as an evi- dence of their taking no part in the exceſſes of their brethern of the mountains; who on the other hand, are reported to have wholly diſappeared from the ſettlements of the in- terior which they viſited, but whether with a view to their own ſecurity, or for the pur- poſe of alarming the yet more diſtant inha- bitants, ſeems doubtful. In the preſent ſtate of thiugs with them, it would be adviſable for ſettlers and travellers to be well upon their guard; to be ready to give aſsistance in every caſe of a larm, and to be cautious at the ſame time, not to provoke or irritate them by ill treatment, but endeavour on the contra- ry to ſoothe them into a better diſpoſition than there preſent ſeems to be.—Travellers, and more eſpecially thoſe who are but little acquainted with their manners, ſhould in the mean time by very wary, as they are li- ble in a moment to be ſurpriſed and ſurrounded from the ſides of the roads, and ſubjected to very ill, moſt likely barbarous treatment.

MAY 21, 1814.

SHIP NEWS.—Yeſterday arrived from Ben- gal the ſhip Amelia, Capt. Reed, after a paſſ- age of 12 weeks. Her cargo conſiſts of teas, ſugar, and ſundries.

We have unfortunately to report the total deſtruction of the Ship Three Rees, Capt. Wallace, whoſe private loſs we are confident- ly aſſured is very conſiderable indeed. About half paſt four yeſterday afternoon, the ſhip was diſcovered to be on fire in the after hold, immediately contiguous to the powder maga- zine. It has been ſince recollected that a boy had in the fore part of the day attended an officer on duty in the hold with a candle and lantern; and it is concluded that a candle ſnuff had then fallen unextinguiſhed among ſome oakum, or other ſtrongly ſuſceptive ſub ſtance, which communicating and extending the fire in a more latent way for ſome hours, at length kindled into a flame, and burſt forth with an impetroſity calculated at once to aſ- toniſh and confound. The proximity of the ma- gazine to the place from whence the flames aſpired was in itſelf a circumſtance ſo dread ful, as not to leave a moment to decide. To get down to ſcuttle her was utterly impoſſible, on account of the ſuffocating columns of ſmoke that from her hatches darkened the ſurround- ing atmoſphere.—Such was the rapidity of the flame, that in a few minutes they aſcended with the ſmoke above the deck, and in huge curls mingled with its vapour, by which the vivid flame was frequently conducted to her maſt head, and ſoon ſet fire to her ſtanding rigging. As no poſſibility to ſave the ſhip or any of her property exiſted, and the exploſion of her magazine was expected every inſtant, the crew forſook her. Her anchorage, cloſe to the Government Wharf, menacing the de- ſtruction of the nearer buildings when ſhe had blew up, as it was currently reported ſhe had 130 caſks of powder on board (though it ſince appears there were but 30,) and as the wind was from the ſouthward, and it wa probable ſhe would drift outwards if diſeng- ged from her moorings, ſhe was cut adrift, and as ſhe ſwang to and fro' with the tide, menaced each point of the Cove with her broadſide in turn, with her guns all ſhotted— Being paſt all aſſiſtance, the ſhips and veſſels at anchor ſhifted their births to ſafer ſitua- tions. The Brig James Haye was for ſome time an object of apprehenſion from the po- ſition aſſumed by the ſhip on fire when firſt adrift. This was a tremendous criſis, a cri- ſis of extreme agitation to the inhabitants of town, and to thoſe more eſpecially whoſe houſes and other property were from the ap- proximation of the danger the more expoſed. —A ſhip of nearly five hundred tons burthen, caſt looſe, it may almoſt be ſaid, in the mid- dle of a town, unmanageable, and pouring forth columns of ſmoke and fire, threatening deſolation all around her, with her guns all loaded, firſt pointed upon one object, and then upon another, and every inſtant expect- ed, by her exploſion, to throw down or cover with the dreadful blaſt all the buildings a- round or near her! About half paſt ſix, when lying off the north weſt corner of the new Government Store, her firſt gun exploded in a direction over Mr. Buxcell's, or the new Guard houſe. Fourteen went off in all; and tho' there were ſeveral hairbreadth eſcapes, yet we are happy to find no perſonal injury has occurred. A ſwivel ball, which had poſ- ſibly made part of a charge of grape, as there were no ſwivels mounted, entered Capt. Pi- per's parlour window through the lower ſaſh, which it knocked to pieces, together with the inſide ſhutter; took the corner completely off a portable writing deſk, and fell expended in the apartment. By half paſt 7, ſhe had drifted over to the rocks on Bennelong's Point, oppoſite Mr. Hook's ſtores, and about a quarter before eight, the long dreaded ex- ploſion of her magazine took place, but was not by any means ſo awful as had been ex- pected; for by this time the whole of her up- per works, her decks, and every ſubſtance that would otherwiſe have reſiſted its force had been annihilated; and is more than pro- bable that ſhe might have admitted a quanti- ty of water, which finding its way to the powder, had deſtroyed a great part of it. After this was over, a number of boats ap- proached her, and ſeveral perſons went along- ſide, to gratify by a nearer approach a cu- rioſity which a more diſtant view of the aw- ful ſpectacle had excited. They found the copper of her ſides ſtanding, but the planks and timbers moſtly conſumed, and they heard frequently the craſh of weighty ſubſtances falling into the pile of aſhes, ſmoke, and ruins, that filled the ſmall remainder of her hull, which burnt all night, and preſented to the diſtant eye a ſpectacle exciting awe, and ſenſible regret in the mind of every one who witneſſed the dreadful ſpectacle, and was capable of reflecting on its conſequences to thoſe who are the ſufferers by her loſs.

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